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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH COLONIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

CO-OPERATION OF UNOFFICIALS WANTED.

London, July 31.
In his speech in the House of Commons on the Colonial Estimates, Colonel Amery said immense leeway must be made up in the Protectorates and Colonies. The administrations had been understaffed and development brought to a standstill. He emphasised that reconstruction meant far more than restoration of pre-war conditions. We must establish a new and more positive standard of duty and obligation towards the peoples to whom Parliament was responsible as trustees. These territories of boundless potentialities urgently demanded development in the interests of their own inhabitants and an impoverished world. British Colonial administration was the best in the world before the war, but henceforth we were going to greatly improve thereon. The Colonial Service must be brought to the highest state of proficiency. He paid a tribute to the work of the officials during the war, under exceptional difficulties, and declared that the whole permanent salaries in the Colonial Civil Service needed revision and must be seriously considered in the near future. Married life must be made more possible by improvements in housing and health matters. Married life should be made the rule rather than the exception. Moreover, the Government wished to enlist the full co-operation of the unofficial community, not only through the Council Chamber, but by advice in support of the ideals at which they were aiming, which was to secure the participation of the people, as far as they were capable, in the government of the country. The problem was difficult and complex, sometimes owing to the backwardness of the population and sometimes owing to the smallness and scattered character of the people, or, as at Malta, where the population lived within the precincts of a military fortress. Health was one of the gravest problems of reconstruction. The countries must be made healthy not only for whites but for the whole population. Diseases must be tackled in a comprehensive and bold spirit; furthermore, in the labour problem our main hope lay in inducing the native to become a cultivator. Railways in the Crown Colonies must be multiplied. Every sovereign spent in developing the Colonies would bring a manifold return very shortly. Hitherto the Crown Colonies and Protectorates had been under-capitalised. There was a need for investing more capital for development. We had not yet realised the immense economic possibilities of these territories, but primary regard for the welfare of the inhabitants, endeavouring to help them to rise to a higher plane of living, must be our policy.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

EXPLANATION OF THE DEADLOCK.

London, July 31.
The general public is amazed at the breakdown in the strike negotiations, the immediate cause of which is the refusal by Mr. Smith, President of the Yorkshire Miners' Federation, to recognise the right of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to negotiate a formula regarding rates applicable to Yorkshire. Mr. Smith asked the owners to negotiate independent of the formula accepted by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and to accept as a basis that every collier should receive the same for seven hours as formerly for eight. This would mean the elimination of piece-work, because, whatever the output, the payment would be the same. However, the obligations of the owners to the Coal Controller in any case prevented them from agreeing to negotiate independently. The negotiations thus broke down.

WHAT JAPAN HAS WON.

OUTSPOKEN BRITISH COMMENT.

London, July 31.
The Quarterly Review says that by the Shantung settlement, the Province practically becomes Japanese and the independence of China disappears. Japan will be freed from all dependence on foreign supplies of coal and iron and be able in the near future to build a fleet which will dominate the Pacific. This is a heavy price to pay for Japan's temporary abandonment of her claim to racial equality and her adhesion to the League of Nations. The League has formally recognised the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere and now sanctions a sort of Monroe Doctrine for the Far East. The tacit recognition of these arrangements is one of the most grievous blows on the Treaty of Versailles.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, July 31.
Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and seven runs. Essex and Gloucestershire drew. Lancashire beat Sussex by three wickets.

LONDON POLICE FAVOUR IMMEDIATE STRIKE.

London, July 31.
A meeting of the London Police declared in favour of an immediate strike. The Chairman of the Police Union states that they demand the withdrawal of the Police Bill and recognition of the Union.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH ARMY FROM NORTH RUSSIA.

London, July 31.
An official report states that General Rawlinson is proceeding to North Russia immediately to co-ordinate the difficult military operation of the withdrawal of the Archangel and Murmansk forces.

BELA KUN'S CABINET STILL INTACT.

London, July 31.
The British representative in Vienna reports that the recent rumour that Bela Kun has replaced Bela Kun is inaccurate.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVISM BEING CRUSHED.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S SMASHING ACHIEVEMENTS.

London, July 31.
A communique states that a great victory was gained by General Denikin's Army. The important town of Kamishin on the Volga, 120 miles north of Tsaritsyn, which for a considerable time had been the immediate objective in the advance towards Saratov, has fallen into their hands. The town is situated midway between Tsaritsyn and Saratov and is the terminus of the Tambov-Balashov-Kamishin Railway. Its possession gives General Denikin a firmer footing on the greatest and most important river in the country. It brings the junction of the Volunteers with the Ural Cossacks appreciably nearer, and also constitutes a further threat to the Bolshevik communication with Astrakhan.

The attack was launched on July 25th and was completely successful. General Denikin's forces immediately pushed forward to the line of Antinovka-Buelaya-Glinka-Talodak-Petrunkin, twelve miles from Kamishin, capturing 5,000 Bolsheviks, nine guns, many machine-guns and a great store of war material.

The Bolsheviks, alarmed at this sudden and rapid progress, made every effort to stem the advance and fought desperately. Their cavalry particularly fiercely counter-attacked. Nevertheless, the Volunteers pressed on, making further material gains during their advance. They entered Kamishin on July 30, and passed beyond, and are pursuing the fleeing enemy twelve miles beyond the town.

BOLSHEVICS SACKING CITIES AND MURDERING.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

London, July 31.
On the North Russian front, steps have been taken to prevent further trouble among our Russian troops. The Bolsheviks continue to move to the west along the shores of the White Sea, sacking and murdering. General Denikin appears to be holding his own on all his fronts, but his prospect depends on his ability to improve the material condition of the inhabitants of the liberated area.

THE TURF.

London, July 31.
The Goodwood Cup resulted as follows—

Queen's Square.....1.
White Heat.....2.
Splutter.....3.

Five ran; won by two lengths, with three-quarters of a length between second and third.
Betting: 7 to 4 Queen's Square; 100 to 30 White Heat; 20 to 1 Splutter.

POLISH ADVANCE AGAINST THE BOLSHEVICS.

London, July 31.
The Poles now occupy all East Galicia, which has been temporarily assigned to them by the Peace Conference, and continue to advance against the Bolsheviks. They have reached the Vilna-Minsk Railway.

PARLIAMENT'S THANKS TO THE FORCES.

London, July 31.
It is understood that the text of the Vote of Thanks to the Forces of the Crown, being moved next week in both Houses of Parliament, will be practically in similar terms to the resolution adopted at the close of the South African War, save that a tribute will be paid to the Air Service and the immense army of other workers who contributed to the successful issue.

HUNGARIANS ON THE RUN.

London, July 31.
Information has been received that the Rumanians are pursuing the Hungarians beyond the Theiss.

HONOURS FOR GENERALS MAYNARD AND IRONSIDE.

London, July 31.
In recognition of their valuable services, Generals Maynard and Ironside have been awarded the Knight Commandership of the Order of the Bath.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 31.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company report that, owing to the continued scarcity of stocks, spot silver has continued in good demand and the premium maintained. The market was considerably affected by the news that the Russian Government had issued a new million-pound note, which was valued at 100 rubles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

MORE REVELATIONS FROM GERMANY.

Berlin, July 31.
Revelations of the secret history of the war continue daily. They are mostly mutual recriminations, but the main fact emerges that after August the German leaders were torn by conflicting emotions.

General Ludendorff held the ground that until the end of September when he admitted there was no hope. This resulted in a complete change in the Army's attitude, culminating in Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's dramatic declaration on October 3rd, insisting on an immediate offer of peace, despite the loss of the German Colonies, Alsace and Poland.

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN U. S. A.

PRESIDENT WILSON WORRIED.

Washington, July 31.
The increase in the cost of living is causing trouble in the United States. President Wilson has made a statement that he is devoting his whole attention to the matter.

The President of the Railwaymen's Union threatens drastic steps unless wages are raised or prices reduced before October 1st.

The heads of important Government Departments have hurriedly met to discuss preliminary measures.

MORE RICE TROUBLE.

THE COOLIE AND THE CONGEE.

Free congee and the Government fixing of prices are apparently not enough to satisfy the popular clamour for rice, for another outbreak marked the week-end.

Plundering incidents were again much in evidence, and called for severe punishment of the offenders on the part of the Magistrate at the Police Court to-day.

One coolie was arrested during the week-end for stealing 12 cabbies of rice from cargo boat No. 558. He did not think congee had enough nourishment for the children, as is shown in his answers to the questions put by Mr. R. E. Lendell, before whom he was charged to-day.

The Magistrate:—You can get free congee now.

The coolie:—Little boys can't eat congee. They want rice.

You can take congee yourself; you are not a small boy.

Yes, but I have children of my own and congee is not enough for them.

The coolie was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The Tong Sen, a Japanese import and export firm, situated at Queen's Road Central, suffered a big loss yesterday when their lighter which was moored to the Quay at West Point was raided by about 300 or 400 coolies and about 100 piculs of rice stolen. About half of this was recovered by the Police, but the coolies got away with the rest. Eight of the coolies were arrested. Seven received terms of four weeks' hard labour from the Magistrate to-day, while the eighth coolie, who had a previous conviction for theft, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

An attempt was made by a crowd at West Point this morning to rob another lighter engaged by the same company to supply rice to different ships. The attempt was frustrated by the Police.

Truth says:—Officers who were granted local commissions in Egypt and the Crown Colonies during the war were asking why they should be denied the pickings which other officers get in the shape of gratuity and war bonuses. They have incurred the same risks as their colleagues and whether they are granted commissions or not, they are entitled to the same treatment.

In the Taranaki Athletic Cup Competition, at 6.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 1 1/2 mile run was won by the Shamrock Band, who placed second as follows:—A. Hancock, A. B. time 7 min. 50 sec.; A. E. time 8 min. 10 sec.; A. W. time 8 min. 15 sec. The 1 mile run was won by the same band, and the 1/2 mile run by the same band.

SUICIDE IN HONGKONG.

A NAVAL TRAGEDY.

A shadow of gloom was cast over H. M. S. Moorhen on Saturday night when it was found that Mr. W. Hayward, Chief Engineer, had taken his life by cutting his throat with a razor. The tragedy was only discovered when one of the engine-room staff found the deceased missing from his compartment, and the floor of the room smeared with blood. Blood was also discovered leading up to the side of the vessel. Apparently the deceased, after cutting his throat, walked to the side of the vessel and fell into the water. The body was found floating a few yards from the Moorhen. The motive of the tragedy is not known, but it is believed that the deceased was worried with domestic affairs. He was a widower and 37 years of age.

At the funeral the deceased was accorded full naval honours, the body being conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on a gun carriage. H. M. S. Kent supplied the firing party and Rev. F. B. G. Hastings, Naval Chaplain, officiated at the graveside. Lieut. Commander Mainwaring, of H. M. S. Moorhen, was the chief mourner. Some beautiful wreaths were sent by the ship's company of H. M. S. Moorhen, 40th Co. Engineers, stokers and petty officers H. M. S. Lamar, H. M. Dockyard Naval Quarters, Captain and officers H. M. S. Sandpiper, Naval Yard Police Mess, Commanding Officer of H. M. S. Moorhen, and others.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, Aug. 2.
During July, large cracks have appeared in the north wall of Christ Church, Shameen. Expert advice was obtained which advised extensive repairs. These will necessitate the taking down of the north wall completely at considerable expense and it will be impossible to hold services probably during August and September.

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DECORATED FOR 143 WOUNDS.

This picture shows Private Felice Crispi, Italy's most decorated warrior. He bears the scars of 143 wounds. Crispi is one of the eighteen soldiers to receive the Gold Medal of Honour. This is the highest award of Italy. He also wears the French Croix de Guerre, the English D.S.O., and the Order of the Italian Chevalier of Honour. Crispi lives in Ottawa, Canada.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.7-16d.

SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

A CANTON ENTERPRISE.

On October 1 the Canton Christian College will open its school for Western children. Miss Metta M. Rust, an experienced teacher of Baltimore, Md., will be the Principal, and Miss Margaret Wyman, B. A. (Radeliffe), of Boston, will be the teacher of the upper grades. The College has upon its staff already competent teachers of such special subjects as French, art, manual training, domestic science, piano, voice, and physical training.

This is not to be a novel experiment in education, but merely a school to teach British and American children under high school age as they would be taught at school in their home lands. Here, as there, the main subjects will be English, mathematics, history of England and America, geography of the world, Scripture, nature study, and hand-work.

The management will be in the hands of the Principal, who will act under the control of the College President and Council and with the advice of a Parents' Committee. Boarding pupils up to the limit of the capacity of the buildings will be admitted, either by the term or for five-day weeks for those living near. If there are day pupils enough to justify it a special launch will be run for their convenience.

One of the large residences will probably be devoted to the school until permanent buildings can be erected. An excellent athletic ground, fine athletic grounds, has been provided, and plans for the erection of permanent buildings are in hand.

No catalogue is being sent out this summer, and the prospectus will be issued at the beginning of the school year. The school is open to all children of British and American parents, and is not a sectarian institution. The school is open to all children of British and American parents, and is not a sectarian institution.

GENERAL NEWS.

U. S. NAVY TO ABOLISH COCKED HATS AND SPAULETTES.

There are strong rumours at U. S. Naval Headquarters in London that the American naval officer will soon be in a position to reduce this kit expenditure. His present complete outfit of twelve uniforms is according to these rumours, to be cut down to four, among those to be abolished being special full dress, evening full dress, and mess dress, as well as cocked hats and epaulettes. This will effect a saving of over £100 on the newly commissioned officer's expenses. A U. S. naval officer, discussing the proposed change with a *Daily News* representative said: "I guess we got along well enough during the war, without so much swank. What we have to concentrate on is not pageantry, but efficiency. In Britain both your Services are what you call conservative, and while your committees are dilly-dallying about new uniforms for the Army and Navy we cut right in and give you ahead."

PROTEM HOUSES.

Why not put up at once a number of quite simple houses to meet the urgent need of people in all parts of London? Mr. George J. C. Ball, of the Old Paris Garden Estate in Blackfriars, suggested this recently to a *Daily News* representative. The types he favours are the two-storey square house, the bungalow, and the wooden hut. There are miles of available frontages in the various suburbs, he says, and private enterprise should be able, in spite of the prices for materials, to build comparatively cheaply two-storey houses and bungalows with furnace breeze and cement, whilst wooden huts, in which soldiers have lived in good health for the last four or five years, might be obtained by arrangement with Government. These types should be adapted, he considers, to permanent foundations, on which better houses could be built when the temporary need has ceased. Some modification of the London Building Act might be made to admit of inexpensive systems of drainage.

"LUCKY BONDS."

Victory Bonds are being turned into "Lucky Bonds." Various schemes are being promoted to popularise the new issue, and the latest enterprise is on the part of the Prudential Assurance Company. Under their scheme a person can take out a life policy and the company will purchase a Victory Bond on his behalf. Immediately the Bond is down payments on the policy cease, and the Bond is returned in full to the insured. A man of 29 years of age would pay on a £1,000 life policy £25 17s. 6d. a year. Should his Bond be drawn on September next he will receive the £1,000 in full and not be called upon to pay any further premiums. The scheme is designed to suit people of all ages. In the event of the insured person dying as a result of accident before the Bond is drawn, then his or her representatives will receive the Bond in full and an additional £1,000 or whatever the insured sum may be. The Bond will also be paid in the event of death from natural causes. A big rush is anticipated for these "Lucky Bonds," because the scheme enables the worker who can only afford to pay £3 or £4 a year premium to obtain a Victory Bond.

ROTARY CLUB FORMED IN SHANGHAI.

The formation, on a permanent basis, was announced recently of the Shanghai Rotary Club, as a member of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. The organisation was completed at a dinner held at the Palace Hotel. The officers are: Dr. Julian Petit, president; Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, vice-president; Mr. O. E. Baker, secretary; Mr. R. Buchan, treasurer. The Board of Directors consists of the officers and Messrs. Thomas Sammons, Frank J. Raven and W. L. Johnston. The club starts with a charter membership of about thirty. The Rotary organisation was started in the United States and has spread far and wide. Its object is to bring into touch men of all forms of business and the professions for their mutual benefit and the welfare of the community. Each form of occupation is represented by only one man. Meetings, principally of a social nature, are held at stated intervals, when questions of common interest to the members are discussed. The Shanghai Club is the second Rotary organisation in the Far East, the first having been founded some months ago in Manila.

NOTICES.

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LUDENDORFF A JAPANOPHILE.

IF ONLY THEY HAD
LISTENED TO ME.

"Mr. Suzuki, the *Asahi's* correspondent now at Berlin, sends a lengthy telegram detailing his interview with General Ludendorff, which he had after the interview with Herr Erzberger. The German General impressed the Japanese correspondent as a man of extraordinary astuteness and energy. He appeared so full of energy that Mr. Suzuki could not recognise in him a General defeated in war. In an energetic tone, the General stated:

"It was a serious diplomatic blunder on the part of Germany that Japan was allowed to make common cause with the Allies. Japan's participation in the war on the side of the Allies greatly disappointed the Germans, particularly on the Eastern front. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War I was a junior officer attached to the German General Staff, and was at Berlin. In spite of the different views expressed by my colleagues, I was convinced from the beginning of that war of the final victory of Japan, and made predictions to that effect.

"With regard to the Three Powers' Intervention, there were a large number of supporters at the time, but I was opposed to the policy as most foolish. Germany had to pay for this mistaken policy in the hostilities just concluded. Under an understanding with Japan, Russia was able to shift her Siberian troops to Poland, and this had a crippling effect upon the Germans on the Eastern front. In participating in the Three Powers' Intervention Germany took a chestnut out of the fire for Russia. Although she made an enemy of Japan on that account she had no expression of thanks from Russia. What induced Germany to assent to the policy which was intended for the weakening of Japan's position in the East? There were naturally some points connected with the circumstances which made Germany commit herself to the policy which were not quite understandable to Japan.

General Ludendorff dwelt upon many other topics at the interview, but the Japanese correspondent is unable to disclose them as he is under promise to keep them secret. We are told by the *Asahi's* correspondent that the German General has written a book on the history of the European War, and intends to publish it both in Germany and in America in the course of next month.

WHY A BARGEE SWEARS.

VIEWS ON PROFESSOR
MURRAY'S THEORY.

Professor Gilbert Murray's view that the use of bad language is due to a slight nervous convulsion momentarily destroying self-control and releasing subconscious interests which are normally suppressed is not supported by experts.

A recently demobilised sergeant-major, asked for his opinion said that, obviously, the professor was not very well up in his subject. "He wouldn't talk about nervous convulsions and subconscious interests if he'd spent a few years in the Army. The Army easily holds the record for swearing. There may be men in civil life who swear freely, but they would be the first to admit that they owe this to Army training. Well, the soldier doesn't swear because he has 'nervous convulsions.' His language is no less lurid when he is perfectly easy and cheerful than when he is annoyed. On the whole, in fact, I should say that he swears more elaborately when he is happy—when, say, he is telling a story—than when he is in a temper. 'Bad language' is the normal language of the Army.

"But it's perfectly harmless. It means nothing. I don't believe it has any degrading influence. The most lurid swearers are often the best fellows. They can easily drop it if they want to.

"It's difficult to say exactly why the soldier swears. Probably he swears because in the Army it's 'the thing.' The soldier likes to look 'on himself as something different from a civilian. So he has a language of his own—which he drops when he takes off his khaki." A Thames bargee—though he resented being considered an expert—said that he was quite unable to agree with Professor Murray. In his opinion there were times when ordinary language wasn't good enough. When he swore, he swore because he meant it. He didn't know what the Professor meant by 'the release of sub-conscious interests.'

A golfer, with a handicap of 22, thought, on the contrary, that there might possibly be something in the Professor's explanation. "It is true," he said, "that when watching my ball trickle into a bunker I have been conscious of a nervous convulsion, and I daresay that this may sometimes have led to my use of the word 'damn.' It is good to know that there is so scientific an explanation of, in my case, a distressingly frequent occurrence."

"What a jockey said after reading Professor Murray's explanation is, 'Unfortunately, not quite suitable for reproduction.'"

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THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, Queen's Road Central.

PARTY VENOM IN THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE CAMPAIGN AT ITS PROPER VALUATION.

There is a rush of correspondence in the American newspapers just now protesting against those Republican Senators who attack President Wilson with venom, and whose speeches play the German game in so far as they endeavour to divide the Allied Governments. Senators Knox and Lodge know perfectly well that the League of Nations cannot be separated from the Treaty of Peace, and yet they foster resolutions at Washington which have such separation in view.

In America, where the game of party politics is completely understood, and where the most violent denunciations of one day are forgotten the next, the shameless proceedings at Washington are not so important, but there are many people here who realise that England and France are not so well informed as to the limits to which party strife in the United States may go, and they ask with consternation whether the fierce, angry speeches protesting against all connection with European affairs will not have the effect of alienating the sympathies of the Allies, with whom the vast majority here are on good terms, and with whom they wish to work for the benefit of a common civilisation. Washington dispatches, therefore, are not to be taken too seriously, and are not to be taken too seriously.

chance of the Knox Resolution passing the Senate, but admittedly the two parties are very close, with only a few votes difference at the most in a strictly party division. To judge by newspaper editorials, Senator Knox is doomed to defeat, but the opinions are not conclusive, and when one turns to other sources of information there is little unanimity but a great deal of consternation and not a little disgust.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature in the situation is the wholehearted support given to Knox by Hearst's phalanx of yellow papers, which usually oppose everything Republican. According to Hearst's organs, the Knox resolution shows sensible patriotic statesmanship, and should be supported by all Americans. But Mr. Knox and his political friends will have severe qualms when they find that their action has enlisted the sympathy of the man whose motto is "America first, last, and all the time—Let Europe stew in her own juice."

In a strictly political sense the Democrats have reason for satisfaction, because if the Knox ideas prevail they would undoubtedly demand that Mr. Wilson should run for the Presidency for the third time, and on the issue of "for the League of Nations or against," there is little reason to doubt that he would receive a big majority—a fact which angry Republicans will not admit.

NOTICES.



THE SUPER LEATHER FOR SOLES

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WHISKY.

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congratulate the Government

ness tonnage was taboo, the shipping companies, seeing a golden opportunity they offered to raise their freights, did so with the result that the Shantung-for-the-sea merchant paid more for his goods than he would have paid if he retained his breath to breathe his porridge. Consequently, everybody had to pay for these increased freight rates, and in consequence it fell on the rice farmer, the commodity costing from 70 to 80 cents extra per bushel. The Chinese are to-day dealing with compound interest on their money. These same Chinese are to-day taking subscription lists round and asking individuals and firms to contribute \$500 and \$1,000 to alleviate the distress caused by the poorer classes, by the high prices of rice.

THE OLD SPIRIT.

...l months ago, broke a
...ious box office records. Mr.
...aid announces a series of
... new musical comedy hits
... their past success in *Hing-*
... will surely be repeated.
... *The King of Rags* will be a show
... full of laughs and song bits
... be the opening comedy and
... be presented on Thurs-
... and Friday, *The King of Rags* and
... All the Rags and Comedies
... a show on Saturday and Sun-
... day.

the mood came and the blow and beat upon that and it collapsed like a r it was founded on sand.

Dr. George Anderson, the American Consul-General, had been informed of the removal restrictions on the transportation of the Chinese Medical Mission to the West Coast of Hong Kong, and he had been told that

George Bernard Shaw said
crime queen Victoria com-
mited that she should be
the great benefactor of
the world, and that she
should be the greatest
benefactor of the world.

NOTICE

YEE SANG FAT CO.

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\$1.00
and
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Silk & Cotton
90c & 45c.
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YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

OUR FALLEN HEROES.

YESTERDAY'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

There was a large congregation at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning when a commemoration service was held for those who had fallen in the Great War. There was a representative gathering, among whom were noticed H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) H. E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Gurner, Sir W. Rees Davies, His Honour Mr. Justice Melbourne, the Hon. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. P.P.J. Woodhouse, and numerous naval and military officers. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle conducted the service, and was assisted by the Rev. P. C. Gough, R.N. Chaplain of H.M.S. Kent. The opening sentences were taken from the burial service, all standing, after which was sung the anthem: "O Lord God Thou strength of my health, thou hast covered my head in the day of battle. Into Thy hands I commend my spirit for Thou hast redeemed me, O Lord, Thou God of truth," the congregation sitting. The first lesson was taken from Wisdom 2, 3-9, and after the Benediction the second lesson from 1 Thessalonians 4, 13 was read. The Nunc Dimittis, Lesser Litany, Lord's Prayer and Special Prayers followed. The choir sang "Crossing the Bar," Hymn 399 following: then the sermon, Hymn 401 and the Benediction. After the singing of the Sevenfold Amen, the organist (Mr. J. W. White) played the Dead March in Saul; the National Anthem concluded the service.

The sermon preached by Rev. Copley Moyle was as follows: "As we kept our Peace Celebrations and offered to Almighty God the thanks which filled our hearts for the Victory and Peace that He has granted to us, there must have come into many hearts the thought, 'But O for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still.'"

We cannot dissociate the victory which has been gained from those who have laid down their lives to gain it. We read in the newspapers' account of the Peace Celebrations at home that in Whitehall a large monument was erected inscribed to the Glorious Dead, and by its four guardians stood sentinel, with heads bowed and arms reversed. As the troops marched along the route cheer after cheer rent the air, but in Whitehall by the Memorial of those who had fallen, there was a hush of solemn silence as the victorious troops saluted their dead comrades. It must have been an impressive and never-to-be-forgotten scene.

We live in an heroic age. Personalities used to tell us that modern civilization and comfort have weakened the moral fibre of the

race. But the War has proved them wrong. Never in the most heroic ages of the world has greater valour been shown than in this war. Never before have men been called upon to face such terrible methods of destruction, and never have they given their lives more freely than in the past five years.

The records of heroism have been enriched by a hundred names that will rank with Thermopylae as long as the world lasts. And here we feel that our Peace Celebrations would not be completed without a solemn service in memory of those who have given their lives that we may have the blessing of Peace. If it had not been for their self-sacrifice and their valour we might to-day be bending our neck to the cruel yoke of German supremacy, instead of living as free men and women beneath the Union Jack.

The debt we owe them we can never repay, but we can at least remember them and honour their memory, and as Christians we can commend them to the loving care of our Heavenly Father, and take care that none of those dependent upon them are in want through their death. The care of those dependent on the Fallen should be the first object of thought in all Peace Memorials. In the past it has too often been the case that the wives and families of those who died for our country have been reduced to poverty and forced to appeal to the charity of the generous. That is a crying wrong. We ought to make sure that the dependents of those who have died in this great war are adequately provided for as of right, and not left to depend on Charity. We cannot give a father's love and care to the children of our fallen soldiers and sailors, but at least we ought to take care that their future is as adequately provided for as it would have been had their fathers been alive. No eulogy of the valour of the Glorious Dead can be a substitute for the proper maintenance of the dependents. And we can show our gratitude also.

On such an occasion as this it is natural to turn our thoughts to the world beyond the grave. We Christians know that Death is not the end of life. A pillar, broken in the middle, may be a fitting symbol to place on the grave of one who has no belief in a future life, but on a Christian grave it is sadly out of place. This life is but the beginning, and death may be a much smaller change than we expect. It seems as though one result of the War has been to make death appear less strange and awe-some than it used to be. It came so often during the war to our youngest and our strongest, that it no longer seems quite the stranger that it once was. Even we who are Christians have often had too great a fear of death. We have shrunk from it as from some tremendous change whose consequences we could not fathom. But it is not perhaps a simpler thing than we expected. May it not be regarded as simply a birth into a new and higher life? You may remember how in the famous instance of Don Quixote the hero is blinded-folded and hung by his wrist from the stable window, while he is told that a tremendous abyss yawned beneath him. He is filled with horror at the desperate danger of his position, but Maritornes cuts his bonds with a merry laugh and the gallant hero falls just four inches. May it not be that we, like Don Quixote, have needlessly alarmed ourselves about a very simple thing, and that the act of dying is not the tremendous change we have often thought it?

One fact we may be sure of "Personality persists beyond death." That being which we call "I," does not cease to exist with the death of the body. It takes perhaps another form, more suitable for its new environment, but it remains the same personality, the same "I." In this material world we are so accustomed to associated personality with the material parts of our being, that it is not easy for us to realise our personality as distinct from our body, and yet a little thought will enable us to see that the personality, the "I," is something distinct from the body. The body changes. In the course of years no particle of our body is the same as it was. Yet the personality is maintained. It has not changed. I am the same being I was twenty years ago, though my body, my thoughts, my habits even my character may have changed. That is a fact quite clear to us all. The being that you and I call "I" is not our body, nor mind, nor our habits, nor our thoughts, nor our character, nor our mode of life. All these can change and do change, but that which we call "I" remains. The identity is preserved though the manifestation is changed; and that is no uncommon thing in the world. A modern scientist has told us how marvellous and unforeseen are the changes in the universe. He took what he thought the simplest illustration, viz: water under varying degrees of heat. Beginning at a high temperature, the elements are separate. As the temperature is lowered the unseen gases, fly together and a drop of mist is formed. No one could have predicted such a substance from the former substances had he not seen it. Again the temperature is lowered and vapour becomes fluid, once again the temperature is lowered and the fluid presses and becomes solid. But in all these different manifestations the identity is maintained. So we believe our personality may assume varying manifestations as it passes from one world to another but it remains the same personality, the same "I." So we believe that our loved ones who have passed out of the world are still our loved ones, we are still dear to them as they to us, and we with them have our place in the Communion of Saints. Let us think now of another aspect of the subject of the world beyond the grave. I said just now that Christians do not regard Death as the end of life. We believe that all men pass through death to another life. And it is certainly true that many Christians have held and do hold the belief in the immortality of the soul. They believe that every human soul will live for ever. But Christianity is not pledged to that belief. There are some Christian teachers who believe that the souls of the wicked who persist in their wickedness, will some day cease to exist, that having been given every chance of repentance and every inducement to repentance having been offered to them, those who remain wicked and impenitent will be blotted out of existence. Such a belief is not contrary to the Christian faith, though it has not been largely held by Christians in the past. It does not seem to have great support in Holy Scripture, though there are some passages which seem to support it, as e.g. the famous text from St. Paul "The wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord." This belief in the final annihilation of those who are wicked beyond hope of amendment, has seemed to some people to be more in accordance with the modern scientific view of the world than any other. The theory of evolution shows us that only that which is fittest survives in the world, and if evolution is the method by which God works through the universe, we may reasonably suppose that the same method holds good in the future life. God is a loving Father, but

love is indifferent to character. You cannot imagine a father who loved his son, receiving him in the same way when he came home from some drunken debauch, as if he had come back from some glorious act of heroism. God looks at our character and it may be He will be reluctantly compelled to blot out the wicked, selfish, useless lives, when it has been clearly shown that they will not improve. "Some people," it has been said, "go through the world gathering life that shall endure; others waste life, step by step, and go out with so little that one wonders what they can have to carry with them. Many things must be obscure in our vision of the coming life. But the supreme interior fact, character, is certain. The conquest which we build into our souls here must survive, there are possessions hardly won which we can take with us when we die. All avenues of thought lead to that conviction. Character is a determining factor in all thoughts of immortality."

In the evening Chopin's Marche Funebre formed the closing voluntary. There was also a special service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, where special prayers and hymns were sung and Rev. Mr. Martin, who is relieving the acting Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Harrington (now on leave) preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

CHEAP RICE IN KOBE. As a result of the sale of foreign rice begun on the 31st ult. at the three Kobe public markets, very brisk purchases are reported to have taken place on the 1st day, the sale having been commenced from 8 a.m. The Central market sold some 23 koku valued at ¥840, 10 koku to the amount of ¥340 were sold at the Western market, while 15 koku which realised ¥450 were sold at the Eastern market. The total number of purchasers is put at some 1,500. Purchasers consisted partly of labouring people, but very largely also of the middle class.

THE SECRET OF THEIR WEAKNESS. WHAT PALEDD NERVOUS WOMEN SHOULD DO TO GET STRONG. Many women, mothers who have the care of children, girls who work and come home tired every night, and even society women who have an endless round of duties and little time for rest and relaxation, find that their colour fades, their nerves become easily irritable, and they seem going into a decline that it is very difficult to arrest and correct. The doctors may call this nervous debility or neurasthenia, or may ascribe it to an anemic condition, but the symptoms are very much the same in the majority of cases. There is usually pallor of the face and lips, a tendency towards shortness of breath, the patient notices that she tires more easily than formerly and there is often loss of appetite. The remedy is to build up the blood, for only in this way can the natural colour be restored and the undernourished nerves be revitalized. If you have any or all of the symptoms do not allow yourself to get worse by neglect for blood-poverty is the first step to serious, and often chronic, ill health. Taken in time it can be speedily remedied. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, with a world record extending over thirty years, have earned the gratitude of almost countless women—and men too—as a prompt restorative in such cases. These Pills are unequalled for the treatment of even the most severe nervous disorders, such as neuralgia, partial paralysis and St. Vitus' dance. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are used everywhere with the greatest success, building up wasted bodies and bringing the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills, or you can order direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A. Write for the full particulars.

NOTICES

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A New Shipment direct from Scotland
85 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
UNDERWOOD AND REMINGTON

RESULT
TYPEWRITERS

EVERY MACHINE IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER
\$100.00 each.

We have also received a Shipment of Paragon Two-color Ribbons
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PURE MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION
CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

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Sole Agents
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In a large variety of patterns and colours to suit every taste. These ties slide easily between the folds of stiff double collars, and are very suitable for wear with soft double collars.

\$1.00 each.

Tubular Washing Ties in neat stripes.

40cjs. each 6 for \$2.00.

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Men's Wear Specialists.
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OUR ANNUAL CASH SALE

Commences on Tuesday August 5th 1919.
for 3 DAYS only.

BLOUSES, DRESSES, SKIRTS, HATS,
at great reductions to clear.

Special Bargains in the Children's
Department.

SPECIAL!
Oilskin Raincoats
in all sizes.

Slightly damaged at \$4.50 each.

" ESTEY "

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JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877.

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GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

4th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS, TAI PAI
AND AT CANTON

COPPER QUEEN BELTING

AND SKOOKUM ETC.

NOTICES

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TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

LOCAL STEAMER HITS TYPHOON.

S.S. PHEUMPHEN'S
EXPERIENCE.

The S.S. Pheumphén, in charge of Captain de la Sala, arrived in Hongkong from Saigon, on Saturday, after having suffered a most severe buffeting in a typhoon during the voyage. The vessel left Saigon with a cargo of rice on July 24 and put into Vung Ro Bay the next day, owing to bad weather. She made another attempt to proceed on her voyage but put back again, fearing a typhoon. On being informed by the lighthouse keeper at Cape Varella that no typhoon was approaching, the voyage was resumed. From that time, however, the weather worsened every day until it reached typhoon force with mountainous seas sweeping the vessel fore and aft. Subsequently, the steam steering gear was put out of action and hand steering had to be resorted to. Later, a heavy sea was shipped on the poop, and the steering wheel was carried away and the stokehold partially flooded. The engines were then stopped and the vessel allowed to drift. The typhoon was blowing with terrific force and a large ice chest "took charge" and killed the No. 3 cook, which caused a panic amongst the Chinese crew, who donned lifebelts and took the covers off the lifeboats. The Captain and officers managed to reassure them and the vessel was got more or less under control by balling out the engine room and setting sails to ease the engines. It was found that the vessel had drifted right through the Paracels without coming to grief, which is considered a most wonderful escape. The voyage was continued with intervals for balling out the engine room and frequent alterations to course, the rising and falling of the gale and frequent damage to superstructure, including the loss of a lifeboat, by the heavy seas. Captain de la Sala remained on the bridge during the whole time the ship was in danger and he was ably assisted by his two officers. The Pheumphén met with an accident on entering the harbour by striking one of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's wharves. No serious damage was done, however. Police Sergeant Caygill and Mrs. Caygill were on board as passengers and naturally had a very unpleasant and exciting time.

NEW SUGAR COMPANY.

The Hawaiian-Philippine Company organised for the purpose of erecting a 1,500-ton sugar central to be constructed by the Honolulu Iron Works in Silay, Negros, is now in the field ready to start work. The company has a capital of P8,000,000 and will operate the biggest sugar mill in the islands. After construction the mill is to be operated by the Honolulu Iron Works for three months and will then be turned over to its owners in good working order. Welch, Fairchild and Company will act as the general agents for the owning company which has opened up offices in the Boxas building. Mr. Fairchild is himself a large stockholder in the new company and will be its director; he will also personally superintend the work. Alexander McKeever, a sugar expert of 20 years experience in Honolulu, will be the manager of the Hawaiian-Philippine Company. He was expected to arrive in Manila on the Colombia on July 30. Mr. Hines, also a sugar expert of extensive experience, and acting manager, will become assistant to Mr. McKeever on the latter's arrival. The work of construction of the

FRACAS IN LOCAL HOTEL.

MORE TROUBLE WITH
AMERICAN MARINES.

We regret to have to record another disturbance, which took place last night, in which men from the U.S.S. Helena figured. The result of the affair is that a British soldier is in hospital suffering from a severe wound on the head, inflicted with a ginger-beer bottle; Mr. Witchell, of the King Edward Hotel, has his wrists and forearms covered with bruises, inflicted with a bamboo pole; and an Indian constable was badly mauled. The facts are that shortly after 9.30 last night about a dozen Marines from the Helena entered the bar of the King Edward Hotel. They were quarrelling amongst themselves and the matter was aggravated by the bar boy being unable to supply the kind of drink demanded (known as a "Rainbow") which the boy was unable to mix. For this lack of knowledge the boy was threatened and Mr. Witchell was summoned to the bar. He told the men that he would not serve them with any further drinks unless they behaved themselves. Whilst this was going on, it was found that one of the Marines had no money to pay for his round of drinks which, apparently, had been previously called for, and another of the party, who seems to have done his best to avoid trouble, paid, whereupon the first man turned round and assaulted the latter. Mr. Witchell then emphasised that he would not serve the men and told them to get out. Some of them then mounted the counter and one got behind the bar and Mr. Witchell was attacked with a thick bamboo pole which was kept behind the bar for the use of police carrying cases of bottles in and out. Police whistles were blown and some British soldiers and bluejackets came to the assistance of Mr. Witchell. It must here be mentioned, that there is ample proof that the Britishers were quite sober and in no way aggressive. When these men arrived and the Marines heard the police whistles they made off but before doing so one of them struck a British soldier (who had gone to the assistance of Mr. Witchell) on the head with a ginger beer bottle, badly wounding him and necessitating his removal to hospital. The Marines then severely mauled an Indian constable who attempted to interfere and afterwards made off towards the Praya.

By this time the chase had been taken up by police and detectives. One of the Marines, in attempting to escape, either fell or jumped into the Harbour. It was, of course, dark at the time and Detective Sergeant Field instantly dived in after the man, and was able to get the marine, who appeared to be in a dazed condition, into a sampan, and, finally, ashore. It was undoubtedly due to Detective Field's plucky action that the man's life was saved. The latter was eventually taken to the Police Station and we understand he will be dealt with by the American Military Authorities. Another of the Marines sustained somewhat severe injuries to his face by running into one of the pillars outside the Hotel in his hurry to escape.

wharf and railroad to be operated by the company is now well under way and the equipment thereof has already been shipped. The Honolulu Iron Works and the Canton Neil Iron Works who are jointly building the factory will shortly begin the shipment of the machinery for the mill. The work of construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible so as to have the mill ready for the coming sugar harvest.

HONGKONG AND CANTON

COMMERCIAL COM-
PARISONS.

Mr. Paul P. Whitman, Trade Commissioner, writes as follows:—
Hongkong, as is generally known, is the chief gateway to the trade of South China, and in addition serves as a great shipping port for Eastern trade. The value of trade in 1917 was estimated at 250,000,000 Haikwan taels. Hongkong is a Customs-free port, and is therefore much used as a storage place for goods destined for use in Chinese territory. Lighters working to ships at anchor are largely used, and consequently facilities are not as extensive or elaborate as at some other ports of equal rank.

Upon the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railroad the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, 112 miles long, should become much more important than at present, Hongkong being the centre of China coast-steam services from Foochow to Indo China and to Canton, the delta, and West River points. The port is, of course, splendidly equipped with repairing and docking facilities, two of the commercial docks being large enough to accommodate vessels up to 700 ft. in length. Vessels of 36-ft. draft can enter the harbour, but 32 ft. is the limit for berthing at the wharves.

HONGKONG'S DEVELOPMENT AS A FREE PORT.

Hongkong is pre-eminently a transshipping port, and, being Customs free, it has become an entrepot not only for South China trade, but in a measure the trans-shipment station or clearing-house for traffic all along the Asiatic coast from India to Japan. Under British administration the door has been kept open, all nations being free to trade and utilise the facilities under the same rules applied to British shipping. Primarily the port has functioned as a safe anchorage ground where ships transferred cargo and delivered to and received from coasting and river craft. As the port developed, godowns (warehouses) were provided to hold stocks awaiting distribution or collected from outports. Wharf facilities have not been greatly needed heretofore but, better equipment will undoubtedly soon be required. Hongkong has the reputation of being an economical port, and it is less expensive to enter, work cargo, and clear ship at Hongkong than at either Shanghai or Manila.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF HONGKONG.

A large level area on the mainland at Kowloon has recently become the chief centre of the Colony's shipping and industrial facilities, which, with the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, will increase in importance. Hongkong's maritime importance has been fostered by the banking facilities which made it one of the chief financial centres of the Far East. Hongkong, because of its character as a foreign settlement, attracts many of the wealthiest and ablest among Chinese business men, whose property is thus immune from the exploitation of native officials. Industrial progress in shipbuilding, docking and repairing has been marked. A large sugar refinery and cement works are also in operation in the Colony. The nature of the island, however, is such as to restrict very great industrial growth, and the chief functions to the port will continue to be of a shipping and commercial character.

CANTON CHIEF CHINESE CENTRE IN SOUTH CHINA.

Canton is the chief Chinese administrative and commercial city of South China. It is located in the fertile Canton delta country, in which converge the West, North, and East Rivers. In foreign trade, Canton ranks third among Chinese ports, being exceeded in volume by Shanghai and Dairen. The value of the foreign trade of Canton in 1917 was 77,000,000 Haikwan taels; most of this business is carried on through Hongkong. Canton is the port of origin and destination of much of the South China trade passing through the Hongkong gateway, and is the centre of an important water-borne traffic carried on by means of small coasting vessels, river steamers, steam launches, motor boats, and native junks. The services extend throughout the numerous channels of the delta, short distances up the North and East Rivers, and from 500 to 700 miles up the West River.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF CANTON.

Many modern buildings have been erected by Chinese, along the water front, and maritime

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"MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd., and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's
Steamer
"AGAPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Aug. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1919

tutors should consider carefully the possible advantages of locating head offices for South China at Canton, with shipping offices at Hongkong. A Chinese department store of 13 storeys is being built. The foreign settlement is located on Shamshui Island, in the Pearl River, and is almost completely occupied. A large number of foreigners live outside the settlement, and recently business firms have been securing quarters in the Chinese city on account of the lack of space on the island. One advantage of a site in the Chinese city is the closer contact afforded with the Chinese merchants.

Industrially, Canton is backward at the present time, lagging behind Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, with few factories, but a great number of native household industries. The coal resources in the immediate hinterland have not been made use of, as much of it is unsuitable for use in the ordinary boiler furnace. The Kwangtung Electric Co., of Canton, is installing a power plant designed to use the local coal, however, and this may lead to more extensive use of this product in the future. The completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway will make it possible to carry coal from the Fungshiang mines near Changsha, and other good coal deposits known to exist in southern Hunan. A certain amount of hydro-electric power may be developed in the near-by mountains. In other respects the city is well located to become an important industrial centre, and has an abundance of cheap but naturally skilful labour. The resources of the hinterland of South China are not only less extensive than those of Central and North China, but they are also less developed. The south-west has not attracted so much attention, and is more of a virgin field.

NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited will be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., No. 6 Pedder Street, Victoria Hongkong, on Wednesday the 20th day of August 1919 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution viz:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered, as follows:—

(1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."

(2) By adding at the end of Article 88 the following words "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."

(3) By adding the following new Article to be numbered 99a viz:—

"The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."

(4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" said by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "until claimed."

(5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department. The Stock Exchange, London."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1919, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LIMITED,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1919.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1919.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Ck. Hankow Branch: 1st Floor, Building. New is the Time to Start Your Account! SAVINGS OF CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources assures You FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT HAPPINESS. Enquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome. J. HSANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1918.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Ck. Hankow Branch: 1st Floor, Building. New is the Time to Start Your Account! SAVINGS OF CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources assures You FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT HAPPINESS. Enquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome. J. HSANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED—By a British qualified medical man, an appointment as Surgeon on Board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang. Apply Box 214 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—Good Home for settler batch, age 14 months. Good chance for anyone interested in dogs. Apply 215 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.

(Just Arrived from the North)

The Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lal Ven Kuee to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th August, 1919.

Commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from the Sung to Tchowong Dynasties comprising:—

5-coloured, 3 coloured, blue and white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelains plaques, red lacquered vases and ornaments, very fine Pekin enamelled plate (European design), famille rose screens, 5-coloured lacquered screens, snuff bottles, agate, crystal and jade ornaments, bronzes, etc. etc.

Also

A few pieces of Soochow redwood comprising tables inlaid with blue and white panels (Yung Ching), curio cabinets and stands N. B. The undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On View from Tuesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY
CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1919 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August 1919 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July 1919.

NOTICE.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND
TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE—We have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shares holders on the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 31st August, 1919.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STUBBS,
Chinese Manager,
Hongkong, 24th July 1919.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Owing to the greatly increased price of sugar, the price of all our SWEET waters will be advanced five cents per dozen, as from this date, until further notice.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1919.

WISEMAN'S

HOME MADE
CHOCOLATES

\$1.80 P. R. LB.

FRESH FROM OUR FACTORY

EVERY MORNING.

PEEK FREANS
BISCUITS.

A FRESH STOCK RECENTLY
ARRIVED.

WISEMAN'S
LIMITED

St. John's Cathedral
Organ Recital

on

Monday August 11th

at 7.15 P.M.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

STRIKE BREAKING

London, July 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to a Labour speech, in which reference was made to the question of the use of troops for strikebreaking Mr. Churchill, after pointing out that there was no strikebreaking anywhere, said he would think it odd that the forces of the State should be used to interfere in a dispute between Capital and Labour in order to advance the interest of employers or a particular group of workmen. The whole idea of a free country was that they should have the right to fight it out within reasonable limits. Never must the forces of the State be employed in questions where private interest was the motive power, but the position which the Government were taking up had been accepted, namely that where the State as a whole is challenged and where the life and welfare of the community as a whole was endangered, then obviously the State must use all the resources at its disposal to fight without flinching to the bitter end.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

London, July 31.
At the Leeds Conference Mr. Smith, the Yorkshire Miners' representative, refused to accept the Government formula or be bound by the Miners' Federation's undertaking regarding piecework. Negotiations are at present broken off and the position is regarded as most serious.
London, July 30.
Yorkshire coalowners have invited the miners' leaders to a conference at Leeds to-day, thus considerably alleviating the situation.

LABOUR PARTY AND STRIKES

London, July 31.
An important meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party is fixed for to-day to discuss the resolution condemning the direct action of the strikes.

ARMY PAY INCREASED

London, July 30.
The "Daily Mail" says it has been decided to increase the pay of privates in the army to four shillings daily, with corresponding increases for other ranks. A Colonel receives £1,000 a year.

GERMAN MISDEEDS IN LITHUANIA

Paris, July 31.
The Supreme Council has sanctioned measures to deal with the situation arising from the misdeeds of Germans in Lithuania.

THE HOUSING SITUATION

London, July 31.
The Ministry of Health has completed a survey of all empty houses in London, which the Government intends to convert into flats accommodating 100,000 to relieve the housing shortage.

COMMERCIAL DEGREES IN LONDON UNIVERSITY

London, July 31.
From a letter signed by numerous prominent business men it appears that half a million has been found for the scheme of commercial degrees in the London University.

CANADIAN WHEAT-CROP

Ottawa, July 31.
The Cabinet has announced the purchase of the Canadian wheat-crop, which will be sold at current prices. Precautions have been taken to prevent speculation and profiteering.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES

London, July 31.
The Supreme Council has requested the German Government to evacuate Von der Goltz's troops from the Baltic provinces by Aug. 28 and has added that if necessary the British Government will provide transport.

THE WAR MEMORIAL AT WATERLOO

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1919
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
Tynes	144.416	144.416
Swan	144.416	144.416
Swan Inter	144.416	144.416
Mediate	144.416	144.416
Swan Est	144.416	144.416
W. & P. Est	144.416	144.416
Public	144.416	144.416

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Tynes	132.10	132.10
Swan	132.10	132.10
Swan Inter	132.10	132.10
Mediate	132.10	132.10
Swan Est	132.10	132.10
W. & P. Est	132.10	132.10
Public	132.10	132.10

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the year 1918 and 1919.

	1918	1919
Consumption	132.10	132.10
Consumption	132.10	132.10

Service to houses in Hill District. Discharge of water from Hill District. Discharge of water from Hill District.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL

	1918	1919
Kowloon	144.416	144.416
Kowloon	144.416	144.416

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Kowloon	132.10	132.10
Kowloon	132.10	132.10

Consumption of water in the Kowloon District during the year 1918 and 1919.

	1918	1919
Consumption	132.10	132.10
Consumption	132.10	132.10

Service to houses in Kowloon District. Discharge of water from Kowloon District. Discharge of water from Kowloon District.

UNCLARIFIED TELEGRAMS

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

TOWN TALK!

INTOLERANCE

GRIFFITH'S MASTERPIECE.

The Picture that everybody should see.

In consequence of the enormous success the Management has made special arrangements with F. Marshall Sanderson to screen this wonder Film

TWO NIGHTS MORE

To-Night & To-Morrow Night,

Monday & Tuesday,
at 9.15 p.m.

There will also be a

Special Children's Matinee,

Tickets to Children \$1.00.

This Afternoon, Monday, August 4th,

at 2.15 p.m.

Also a

SPECIAL MATINEE FOR SERVICE MEN

On Tuesday, at 2.15 p.m.

Men in Uniform to all Seats \$1.00.

CORONET THEATRE

EAT

WISEMAN'S BREAD.

More good news from

WISEMAN'S.

After a lapse of 3 years, we are now getting regular supplies of the very strongest and best quality flour that Australia produces and we are turning out the most nutritious and delicious Bread the Colony has ever known.

Don't take our word. Write for a sample and try it.

EAT

WISEMAN'S BREAD.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT'S TREAT.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

"The PRIZE PACKETS"

AN ENGLISH VAUDEVILLE CO.

FOR THREE NIGHTS IN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES.

PATHE'S INTERESTING GAZETTE.

"THE PRIZE PACKETS"

Xaida Stella will sing of the "Girls of the Old Brigade" and "The East is Bright."
Queenie Lloyd will sing of "Rightly."
La Petite Zilla will sing "I shall see you to-night" and "Mighty like a Rose."
Xaida Stella sings of her "The Best Girl I Know."
Queenie Lloyd sings of the "Home Defences."
Duet, "How'd you like to flirt with me" La Petite Zilla and Xaida Stella.

INTERVAL

Xaida Stella will sing "Bombay" and "Where did that one go?"
La Petite Zilla will sing "Hindustan."
Queenie Lloyd the Merry Widow, sings of her troubles and "Man."
The Musical Weather's (Toots and Pop) in a Musical Quartet.
La Petite Zilla with another love song.
Concert Number "The Musical Academy."

THE PRIZE OF THE RANGE

INTERVAL

THE PRIZE OF THE RANGE

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

MARSHAL FOCH HONOURED

London, July 30.
H. M. the King has conferred a Field Marshalship upon Marshal Foch. Marshal Foch received a most enthusiastic welcome by the City of London to-day when, accompanied by General Weygand and other distinguished French Generals, he drove in a state carriage from the Carlton Hotel to the Guildhall to receive the honorary Freedom of the City. The streets were gaily decorated and packed by cheering crowds. Marshal Foch was received with loud and prolonged cheering and the playing of the Marseillaise when he entered the Guildhall where there was a large and distinguished company including Prince Arthur of Connaught, the French Ambassador, Marshal Haig, Sir Henry Wilson, Sir Ian Hamilton, Admiral Wemyss, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Long, Mr. Barnett and other members of the Government. The address conferred upon Foch was a model for future generations of soldiers. It tributed his brilliant part in the war, his sense of duty, his patriotism and supreme knowledge of the science of war and declared that he had earned the gratitude of millions and the honour and glory of unparalleled success. It asked Marshal Foch to accept a copy of the resolution of the Court of Common Council voting him a sword of honour in token of profound admiration of his brilliant services to France and the world (Loud Cheers). Marshal Foch, acknowledging the freedom and sword of honour, speaking in French, greatly tributed the valour of British soldiers and the skill of the British Generals, especially Sir Douglas Haig, also the wonderful work of the industrial classes of Britain in providing the Allies with abundant guns and munitions. Dealing with the great German offensive of 21st March 1918, he remarked that the British armies, though very exhausted, fought as brilliant a rearguard action as had ever been fought (Cheers). He eloquently tributed the magnificent qualities of the British and Dominion armies in the great counterattacks after August 1918 and said their dash and bravery were unsurpassable. They never stopped smashing the German war machine and would have gone through to the Meuse or the Rhine but for the armistice. (Loud Cheers).

THE COLONIES CONTRIBUTION

London, July 30.
In the House of Commons Col. Amery speaking on the Colonial Office estimates emphasised the immensity of the patriotic efforts in wartime of their fellow subjects overseas. It might be gauged by nothing but the sum total of military efforts in the field. Before Nov. 11, either measuring by the number of lives sacrificed, the numbers of enemy killed or captured or the total hours spent in the trenches, both Canada and Australia had individually contributed a greater military effort than the United States with a population of over a hundred millions. Moreover the efforts of the Crown Colonies were far greater than were usually realised. In every part of the Empire the whites had contributed as high "as any community in the world." Over two thirds of the males in East Africa, also Rhodesia, took the field. The combatant native troops were considerable and their fighting value was recognised by all the commanding generals concerned. The West Africa forces, the King's African Rifles and the West Indies regiment totalled 50,000 combatants and over half a million carriers. Other auxiliaries were raised in African colonies. Moreover the native chiefs to the humblest folk everywhere lavished gifts towards Red Cross and other funds. All the Colonies had substantially contributed to the cost of the war from revenue, incurring a liability larger than prudence allowed. Therefore he hoped this would be remembered when re-development and reconstruction in the Colonies was being considered.

SOCIAL REFORM

London, July 30.
Replying to a joint deputation of the London County Council and Nonconformist Ministers who presented peace congratulations at Buckingham Palace, the King said the awakened consciousness of the Nation demanded new developments and the removal of many grave defects in the social system. He emphasised the need of better housing and education—education that would develop to the fullest extent the Nation's physical, mental and spiritual potentialities. Then there was the care of the weak and helpless, the protection of infant life and the guardianship and training of those unfitted for life's daily struggle, all of which were matters very near to the hearts of the Queen and himself.

PROMOTION FOR GENERALS

London, July 31.
General Plumer, Sir Henry Wilson, and Allenby have been gazetted Field Marshals.

RACIAL RIOTING IN CHICAGO

Chicago, July 29.
The riots assumed the character of a veritable battle in which one hundred thousand negroes and an equal number of whites participated, fighting in the streets with knives, razors and revolvers. A semblance of order was restored by mounted police riding over the dead and wounded and scattering the combatants, but sniping, knife and incendiarism continued in the outlying streets. It was impossible to estimate the number of casualties but the hospitals are filled. Four thousand troops are mobilised.

Chicago, July 30.
Whites yesterday attacked a negro hospital and shooting followed two being killed and seven injured. The police beat off the crowd. Rioting in the streets followed, two whites and two negroes being killed and four whites and thirty negroes wounded. Troops have not yet been called out as the police declare they have the situation in hand. Racial rioting resumed last night resulting in additional fatalities. A negro was shot dead and petrol poured on the body which was incinerated.

Chicago, July 31.
Racial riots continued to-day and hitherto twenty-seven have been killed and a thousand injured, many of whom have died of wounds. The tramway strikes continued.

THE SILVER MARKET

London, July 30.
The silver market was quiet to-day. The price of silver was 10s. 6d. per ounce. The price of gold was 105s. 10d. per ounce.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

MARSHAL FOCH HONOURED

London, July 30.
The retired itinerary of Admiral Jellicoe's visit to the Dominions aboard the New Zealand is: arrive New Zealand (Christchurch) Oct. 1; arrive and leave Wellington (Cook Island) Oct. 10; arrive at Suva (Fiji Islands) Oct. 15; leave Oct. 16; arrive at Levuka (Fiji Islands) Oct. 17; arrive and leave Christmas Island Oct. 24; arrive and leave Fanning Island Oct. 25; arrive at Honolulu Oct. 28; leave Nov. 5; arrive at Esquimaux Oct. 12; Admiral Jellicoe leaves Canada about Dec. 27. If his work is completed he will proceed to the United States and re-embark aboard the New Zealand at San Francisco early in January. Thence to Panama through the canal to Colon, thence to Trinidad where he stays for four days and Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro where he stays five days and Tristandacunga, arriving at South Africa about the third week in February.

HUNGARIAN PEACE

Berlin, July 29.
A message from Vienna says the Hungarian Commissary has called on the Entente representative, Colonel Cunningham, and suggested that negotiations be commenced for the peaceful resignation of the Soviet Government and the formation of a new Government in Hungary. The proposal has been forwarded to Paris.

Berne, July 29.
A message from Vienna says the Cabinet has resigned.

FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVISTS

London, July 30.
A communique dated July 30 reports a continued volunteer advance on the Volga front which renders the Bolshevik position in Astrakhan precarious. Volunteers are now within five miles of Kamishin. Their entry into Samoilovka, north of Yelva, was followed by a continued advance across the Balashov-Kamishin railway. Volunteers have commenced a further advance on the Kharkov-Poltava front and have captured Akhtyrka whilst further south the Bolsheviks' adunt being forced to evacuate Konstantinograd.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY

Paris, July 29.
Representatives of the Great Powers have approved the economic clauses of the Bulgarian Treaty. Austria has been given an extra week to consider the treaty.

Paris, July 29.
The Bulgarian delegates have submitted their first memorandum endeavouring to prove that Macedonia, Dobruja and Thrace are all Bulgarian.

THE PEACE TREATY

London, July 29.
The Royal Assent has been signified to the Anglo-French Treaty Bill and also the Treaty of Peace Bill.

RACING

London, July 30.
The Goodwood Plate resulted: Haki (9-1), Golden Melody (20-1), Limpfield (4-1). Eleven ran. A neck between first and second, four lengths between second and third.

BANK CHAIRMANSHIP

London, July 31.
Mr. McKenna has been appointed chairman of the City and Midland Bank in succession to Sir F. Holden.

AN ESTHONIAN APPEAL

London, July 30.
Referring to the Labour revolution at Southport against intervention in Russia the Esthonian Provisional Government in a statement says they are struggling to regain independence and the right of self-determination. They have established a Democratic Republic, owing to Allied, especially Britain's, help for which the people are deeply grateful. They trust the English democracy will not refuse further support and declare that if it is withheld Esthonia will inevitably become a victim of imperialist communism.

THE VICTORY LOAN

London, July 30.
In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain thought the response to the Loan satisfactory taking into account the tremendous effort made on the occasion of the last War Loan and further issues of war bonds and war savings certificates. He did not contemplate issuing any new loan at present.

GERMAN WORKERS AND THE WAR

London, July 30.
The Commission of the International Trade Union Congress has considered the written statement of the German delegation regarding their attitude in the war. The statement condemned German atrocities in Belgium and declared that German labour was misled and betrayed by the Government in respect to the causes of the war. The Commission recommended Congress to get on with Trade Union business. Congress agreed.

THE GERMAN FLEET

In the House of Commons Sir Long stated that some German submarines were being used to attack British shipping in the North Atlantic. He said that the British Government was taking steps to protect its shipping and that the German Government was responsible for the attacks.

THE SINCERE CO. LTD.

E. M. PORTMAN

Telephone 196768

THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE COLONY

Everything you can possibly want can be purchased at
THE SINCERE STORE
We have a bewildering variety of goods which are all of the highest class and best quality obtainable. They are marked at astonishingly low prices. You can spend a delightful and profitable morning's shopping at Sincere's.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON CONFERENCE

An American Cotton Commission arrived in England recently from New York and represents the Cotton manufacturing industry of the United States. Their intention is after leaving England to visit eleven different countries in Europe. The object of the commission is to discuss with various European countries the industrial obligations of America to Europe, so far as cotton is concerned, and to invite delegates of European Cotton interests to New Orleans, where in October next a World Cotton Conference will be held to discuss various problems relating to the industry. The scope of this discussion will be very wide, covering practically all questions with which the industry is concerned. Principally to be mentioned are such items as labour, marketing, manufacturing, financing, new supplies, farming and plantation methods, packing, transport, methods of increasing cotton production, etc., etc. Invitations to attend in order to take part in the Conference have already been extended to the Governments and trade of Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, China, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, India, Japan, Peru, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the United States. It is expected that 3,000 delegates representing every phase of the cotton industry will be present.

COAL MINING IN SHANTUNG

Tsinanfu, July 18.—Shantung coalfields lie nearly all near to good railway services; the Wei Hsien, Po Shan and Fu-Twen coalfields being south of the line of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway; the Ta Wen Kon coalfield being east of the Tsin-Pu-Line; the I Hsien coalfield being in a branch line of the Tsin-Pu-Line; the I Chow coalfield has neither a railway nor canal transportation service, although it is a very promising field. Last year, before the decision of the Peking Conference to give Shantung to Japan, there was quite a boom in coal mining in Shantung, and very many new concessions were taken out by Chinese, but due to the award of Shantung to Japan, the bottom has fallen out of the boom and only the more important old established and well-capitalized business concerns are working. Many of the Chinese companies still adhere to the old-fashioned and highly inefficient and unhealthy 24-hour system. It is a controversial fact that two men working eight-hour shifts will do more work than one man working a twenty-four-hour shift. Then, the lax discipline of the Chinese allows the men to run the whole mine themselves, the managers and foremen being really more ornamental than useful. The Chinese companies also employ so many managers, inspectors and assistants that these other employees eat up all the profits. Every time a disaster makes a journey he generally buys a boiler, this helps him to pay his expenses and also proves conclusively that he is taking an intelligent interest in the mine's development. Yet, in spite of these many handicaps, some mines manage to turn out 50 tons of coal per day and produce a profit. These "concessions" are generally situated within 10 to 20 miles from the railway, the coal being transported by barrow or donkey cart.

engineer is the Chinese method of unwatering a mine. The so-called "modern machinery" invariably consists of two or more boilers, connected by lead piping to a tin-pot hoist. This hoist sometimes hauls coal but it hauls then it hoists water only. The water hauler consists of a ring, about three feet in diameter, to which is attached a large skin to form a bucket. These skins cost about \$50 each and may last 10 days. One goes up as the other goes down, and it takes 7 men to run the show and one useless foreman. To avoid the installation of a pump, which would require one man only, would be a sacrifice and might cause a strike, the foreman would most certainly kill anybody were to talk of erecting a lighting or ventilation system or anything else. However, a modern mine is to be commenced soon and we live in hope, it blooms eternal in the human heart.—N. C. Daily Mail.

POWERFUL PHILIPPINE TRADE

San Francisco, July 12.—An announcement has just been received by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Philippine Islands will open a branch office in San Francisco. This will be one of two offices in the United States. The other one will be located later in New York City. This information was given out by Mr. J. J. Rafferty, Director of the Bureau, who stated that many of the Philippine Islands are in need of this branch but that the Philippine Government is not yet ready to open a branch in San Francisco. The Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Philippine Islands is a branch of the Philippine Government and is responsible for the promotion of trade and commerce between the Philippines and the United States. It is a powerful organization and is expected to play a major role in the development of the Philippine Islands.

JAPANESE PLAN RUSSIA

WORKS AT FOOTING
A good deal of excitement prevailed in connection with the alleged sale of a large tract of land measuring "something" like 100,000 acres, to a Japanese firm, and situated at a place called Footing, north of Kashiwa, Japan. The Japanese firm is said to be a branch of the Japanese Government and is responsible for the promotion of trade and commerce between Japan and the United States. It is a powerful organization and is expected to play a major role in the development of the Japanese Empire.

NOTICES

Studebaker Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Voeux Rd. Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

EVERY DROP OF



Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant whole-some stimulating tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Sole Agents,
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
16, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

CHEAP SALE

In order to prepare rooms for a large quantity of new goods arriving before long the undersigned will sell, at exceptionally low prices,
FOR 15 DAYS ONLY
From August 1st to 15th, 1919.
Their present stock of FILET LACES, DRESS PATTERNS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., ETC., & MANY OTHER KINDS OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.
PHONE NO. 246.

Columbia Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops
When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor cycles stop and leave you stranded, it is then that the advantage of carrying an extra Columbia battery is fully appreciated.

Columbia line for the spark of life into cars, trucks, and tractors; they start the engine, they keep it running, they give you the power to get on your way.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbia are the simplest, surest, and most energy giving speech to telephones, light lanterns, motor boats, etc.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Columbia Spring Clip Binding Post, which is the standard in the industry, is a feature that sets Columbia apart from other batteries. With this binding post it is simply a matter of pressing the post into the spring and the connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
or direct from us—
National Carbon Company, Inc.
Export Department,
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Cable Address: "Carbon Cleveland."

MARTIN'S APIOLASTER PILLS

3 French Marquises all together have been awarded the Grand Prix of the 1906 Exposition Universelle in Paris for their discovery of the most powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of constipation, indigestion, and other ailments of the digestive system.

MARTIN'S APIOLASTER PILLS
CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

HMROD'S

Give Instant Relief
No matter what your trouble, HMROD'S is the remedy. It cures all cases of
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane. It is a powerful antiseptic and kills the germs. It is a powerful anesthetic and relieves the pain. It is a powerful stimulant and gives you energy. It is a powerful sedative and gives you rest.

It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the digestive system. It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the nervous system.

It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the body. It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the mind. It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the soul.

It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the human race. It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the world.

It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the universe.

TOYO RUBBER CO.

At a general meeting of the Toyo Rubber Company held recently, it was decided to increase its capital from ¥500,000 to ¥2,500,000. About 40,000 new shares will be issued for the purpose. Out of the 40,000, 35,000 shares are to be taken by the present shareholders and 5,000 shares will be given to those employees who have done good service to the firm. The remaining 4,000 shares are to be offered for public subscription. It is said that this company is now getting very prosperous owing to its successful competition against other companies.

RAMSAY & CO.
Special Selection of
FINEST SELECTION OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
AND ALL OTHER INVESTMENT
OPPORTUNITIES.
PRICES QUOTED BY
TELEPHONE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

理代泰豐
A Finer Milk-Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be Obtained.
A large consignment just landed.
Prices very moderate.



SHIU FUNG TAI & Co.
Agents:
For Hongkong and South China.
No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1238 & 1239.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1919.

T/T Shanghai	3 1/2
Demand	3 1/2
30 d/s	3 1/2
60 d/s	3 1/2
4 m/s	3 1/2
T/T Singapore	152 1/2
T/T Japan	158 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	79 3/4
T/T Java	203 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	5.70
Demand, Paris	5.70 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3.81 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3.81 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3.89 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3.89 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	81 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	5.90
6 m/s. France	5.96
Demand, Germany	7.97 1/2
Demand, New York	7.97 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	163
Demand, Singapore	152 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	43
On Bangkok	43
Sovereign	5.50 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	36.40
Bar Silver, per oz	Nom.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Demand, PER 4100
Hongkong, 2nd Aug. 1919.
O coin.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Subscribed Capital: Fr. 15,000,000
Paid up: Fr. 7,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital is Fr. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)
Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Bartholot
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte
HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Soerabaya, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Foochow.
IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie de Developpement Commercial et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: The New York City and County Bank Ltd.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CHIRANKIND
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOUENEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 4, Colar Road. Tel. 2440.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE	WEEK DAYS.	NIGHT CARS.
7.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	10 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	15 min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	15 min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	15 min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.

NOTICES



EMBASSY CIGARETTES ARE
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
FINEST VIRGINIAN CIGAR-
ETTES MANUFACTURED.

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN
BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED.
THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50'S TINS
AND 10'S BOXES.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila and Australia—Per ST.
ALBANS, 4th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, C. & S. America &
EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per
SUWA M., 5th Aug., 9 a.m.
Fort Bayard—Per WINGHANG,
5th Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per KUEI-
CHOW, 5th Aug., 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per QUINNEBAUG, 5th
Aug., noon.
Shanghai and North China—Per
KWANGSE, 5th Aug., 3 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per FAU-
SANG, 5th Aug., 4 p.m.
Hohow and Haiphong—Per
TAKSANG, 5th Aug., 5 p.m.
Tourane—Per KWAI WAH, 5th
Aug., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

Canada, U. States, Central and
S. America & EUROPE VIA
AMERICA—Per BINTANG,
6th Aug., 11 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per KUM-
SANG, 6th Aug., 4 p.m.
THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST.
Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe—Per IYO MARU,
7th Aug., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America & EUROPE VIA
CANADA—Per EMPRESS
OF ASIA, 7th Aug., 10 a.m.
9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.
Shanghai & Japan—Per TAMING,
7th Aug., 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India
via Dhanushkodi, Egypt &
EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—
Per KITANO M., 8th Aug.
Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters
10:30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India
via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per
NELEUS, 7th Aug., Reg.
12:45 p.m. Letters 1:30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Wednesday, 6th Aug.,
at 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-
SANG, 8th Aug., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 8th Aug., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

Sandakan, Australia and New
Zealand via Thursday, Is—
Per ST. ALBANS, 9th Aug.,
Reg. 8:45 a.m. Letters
9:30 a.m.

SUNDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

Shanghai and North China—Per
CHENAN, 10th Aug., 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAIHONG, 12th Aug.,
1:30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

Philippine Islands, Australia &
New Zealand via Thursday
Is—Per AKI MARU, 20th
Aug., Reg. 8:45 a.m. Letters
9:30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M.,
21st Aug., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—
Per INABA MARU, 22nd
Aug., Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters
10:30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai,
North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America & EUROPE VIA
CANADA—Per KASHIMA
MARU, 23rd Aug., Reg.
12:45 p.m. Letters 1:30 p.m.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOEI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS: OCHIBAKI
YOSHINORI, HONJO, NAKAZATO, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAYAMA, NISHI,
and OTSUKA COAL MINE.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIJEN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKISAI"

Codes—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR: THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Aug. to 10th Aug.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
4th Aug.	10:30	4:30	6th Aug.	10:30	4:30
5th Aug.	10:30	4:30	7th Aug.	10:30	4:30
6th Aug.	10:30	4:30	8th Aug.	10:30	4:30
7th Aug.	10:30	4:30	9th Aug.	10:30	4:30
8th Aug.	10:30	4:30	10th Aug.	10:30	4:30

LAWN BOWLS.

TAIKOO BEAT KOWLOON
In the Lawn Bowls League
Kowloon were at home on Satur-
day to TAIKOO. The visitors won
by 27 points. Scores:—

KOWLOON	TAIKOO
Smyth	Eldridge
Hedley	Grimshaw
Gray	Wallace
McIver	Wotherspoon
(skip)	11 (skip)
Dixon	Muirhead
Chapman	Sloan
Johnston	Morrison
Harvey	Ferguson
(skip)	16 (skip)
Guy	Russell
Muir	Smith
Atkinson	McLaughlin
Gow	Hamilton
(skip)	30 (skip)
47	74

NAVAL ITEMS.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff,
who is to succeed Vice-Admiral
P. C. T. Tudor as Commander in-
Chief on the China Station, was
to hoist his flag in H.M.S.
Hawkins on July 25. Very great
interest attaches to this maiden
commission of our latest and
largest light cruiser. Her officers,
from Captain R. G. H. Henderson
downward, have been most
carefully selected with a view
to making her the Navy's model
ship in discipline and efficiency.
Many innovations have been intro-
duced to add to the comfort of the men,
and several experiments will be
tried in the way of improving the
messing arrangements. Besides
their ordinary quarters, which are
roomy and well ventilated, the
men have a commodious recrea-
tion room, fitted up with a cinema
apparatus, games, and library
facilities. In this, as in other
ways, the designers of the ship
have given effect to certain
recommendations made by lower
deck representatives to Admiral
Jerram's committee. The captain
and officers are filled with a laud-
able determination to make the
Hawkins the happiest ship in the
service.

The light cruiser Caroline is
about to be commissioned for
service on the East Indies Station.
She is one of the light cruisers of
the "C" type, and sister to several
going out to the China Station.
She has just been refitted at Pem-
broke Dock, whither she was sent
to make good damage during the
strenuous commission of 1914-18,
when she was in the North Sea
most of the time.

ASAHI BEER



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The engagement is announced
between Commander Frederic
Bennett, R.N., of H.M.S. Hawkins,
son of Sir Courtenay Bennett, of
Archerton, Post Bridge, Devon,
and Mary, elder daughter of the
Hon. Henry and Mrs. Hadden,
of The Hall, West Farleigh,
Kent.

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Telephone No. 1573, Manager.

J. B. TAGGART,
Manager.

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SATURDAY-MONDAY	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	"THE KING OF PATAGONIA"
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TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	"STEP LIVELY"
Aug. 12	Aug. 13		A BIG DOUBLE BILL
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			"THE TOURISTS"
			and a Head-Line Program
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